

## NOTES

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE ARKANSAS FLORA FROM WARREN PRAIRIE—Botanical collecting trips to Warren Prairie in southeast Arkansas (Bradley and Drew counties) have yielded two new state records from an area already considered remarkable for its unusual flora. A number of prairie disjuncts that are rare or absent otherwise in the state previously have been reported from this saline soil prairie. The most interesting are *Geocarpon minimum* Mackenzie (Caryophyllaceae), *Evolvulus sericeus* Sw. (Convolvulaceae), *Krigia occidentalis* Nutt. (Compositae), *Schoenolirion wrightii* Sherman (= *S. texanum* (Scheele) Gray, Liliaceae), and *Anthaenantia rufa* (Ell.) Schult. (Gramineae). All five are common on the prairie. For literature citations and more information on geographic distribution see Smith (Atlas and annotated list of the vascular plants of Arkansas. 1978. University of Arkansas Bookstore, Fayetteville). Soil surveys of Bradley and Drew Counties (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1961 and 1976, respectively) classify Warren Prairie soils in the Lefe Series (Glossic Natrudalfs), characterized by concretions of calcium carbonate throughout the profile and by high levels of sodium and magnesium. The vegetation is savanna. Forbs and grasses of the prairie glades are interrupted by circular mounds, 50 to 100 feet in diameter and 3 to 4 feet high, covered with stunted pine, post and blackjack oak, and a variety of shrubs. To insure preservation of Warren Prairie and its unique plant life, the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission recently (1982) has purchased a block of 304 acres in Bradley County including the largest and best developed of the prairie glades.

Voucher specimens of the species cited below are deposited in the University of Arkansas at Monticello Herbarium. I would like to thank Dr. Edwin B. Smith of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville for confirmation of my determinations.

ASTER PRATENSIS Raf. Bradley Co.: Warren Prairie, occasional in open prairie among prickly-pear (*Opuntia compressa*) and dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*), 15 mi W of Monticello, 2 Oct 1982, *Sundell & McIntyre* 2904; Drew Co.: (no further locality cited), 29 Oct 1972, *Lavender* 34. The species is previously known only from Louisiana and eastern and north central Texas.

SPOROBOLUS JUNCUS (Michaux) Kunth. Pinewoods dropseed. Drew Co.: Warren Prairie, open woods on mound beside wetland prairie, ca 14 mi W of Monticello, 9 Oct 1982, *Sundell & McIntyre* 2926. This taxon is a coastal plain element from Virginia to Florida and Texas and not unexpected in southern Arkansas. Allen (Grasses of Louisiana. 1980. University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette) maps collections from Caddo and Clai-



borne parishes in northwestern and north central Louisiana.—*Eric Sundell, Department of Natural Sciences, University of Arkansas at Monticello, Monticello, AR 71655.*

*CYPRIPEDIUM CANDIDUM* MUHL. EX WILLD. (ORCHIDACEAE) IN ARKANSAS—A report from a former student (P. Thompson) in my plant taxonomy course prompted me and some present graduate students to examine a small patch of an orchid in Benton County, Arkansas in May, 1983. The patch was originally discovered by (Mrs.) Lee Sowers. Much to our surprise, we found the plants to be a new state record, *Cypripedium candidum* Muhl. ex Willd., the "small white lady's-slipper." The patch consisted of a clump of only four stems, probably all from the same rootstock, growing on the floodplain of a small creek in Bella Vista, Arkansas. The exact locality is being withheld to enhance the probability of survival of the rare species in Arkansas. Fernald (1950) and Steyermark (1973) noted the rarity of *C. candidum*. The previously reported range of the species is more northern, extending through much of the northeastern quarter of the United States, extreme southern Ontario and extreme southern Manitoba (cf. Plate 6 in Luer, 1975; Magrath, 1973; Ettman & McAdoo, 1979). The Benton County population is evidently the southern-most known population of *C. candidum*. Voucher specimen: *S. L. Timme 2434* (UARK).—*Edwin B. Smith, Department of Botany & Microbiology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.*

#### REFERENCES

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*MURDANNIA KEISAK* (HASSK.) HAND.-MAZZ. (COMMELINACEAE), *BOTHRIOCHLOA HYBRIDA* (GOULD) GOULD (POACEAE), AND *SCUTELLARIA RACEMOSA* PERS. (LAMIACEAE) NEW TO LOUISIANA—Field work on a flora of Allen Parish, Louisiana, has produced three unreported taxa for the state. This flora project is supported by a grant from Louisiana State University at Eunice.

*MURDANNIA KEISAK* (Hassk.) Hand.-Mazz. (*Aneilema keisak* Hassk.). LOUISIANA. Allen Parish: infrequent in roadside ditch off U.S. 165 ca 1.6